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USDA ISSUES REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT NEW CHILD NUTRITION LEGISLATION

USDA HAS ISSUED regulations to implement several amendments to the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts contained in Public Law 92-433, signed by President Nixon on Sept. 26.

The revisions were mandated by P.L. 92-433 and are effective immediately so that State agencies and schools can adjust their operations and policies as early as possible in the current school year. A notice of proposed rulemaking will be issued in the near future detailing other changes in the regulations required by the new law.

Provisions of the law currently being implemented include:

- Statewide minimum average Section 4 reimbursement rate for all eligible lunches served is increased from 6 cents to 8 cents.
- In each fiscal year, a State revenue matching requirement of Federal Section 4 funds will be based on its use of such funds in the preceding fiscal year.
- Participation in the School Breakfast Program is available to all schools.

• New apportionment formulas are prescribed for the apportionment of Non-food Assistance funds which are available to help needy schools purchase equipment needed to start or expand their food service. Every State will receive a portion of the funds solely for use in schools without a food service program during the 3 fiscal years 1973-75.

• The required 25 percent of Non-food Assistance funds from State or local resources may be met on a State-wide basis rather than on a school-by-school basis. States may waive any matching for an especially needy school which now does not have a food service.

• All children from families with incomes at or below the Income Poverty Guidelines set by the Secretary of Agriculture are to be served free meals.

• States may set eligibility criteria which exceed the Secretary's guidelines by as much as 25 percent for free lunches and 50 percent for reduced-price meals.

The income poverty guidelines under the new law for fiscal year 1973 for 48

States, District of Columbia and territories are:

<u>Family Size</u>	<u>FY 1973 Guidelines</u>
1	\$ 2,130
2	2,790
3	3,450
4	4,110
5	4,720
6	5,330
7	5,880
8	6,430
9	6,930
10	7,430
11	7,930
12	8,430
Each additional family member	500

The amendment and guidelines were published in the Federal Register on Nov. 2. Also included were the separate tables for Hawaii and Alaska.

JAYCEES JOIN SCHOOL LUNCH DRIVE

THE U.S. JAYCEES have joined the drive to get a lunch program into every school in the country. The 350,000 members, organized in 6,600 local chapters, are working to marshall the local support which is essential to enlist the "no-program" schools. The Jaycees are also helping with the "Drive to Serve" program, a volunteer effort to deliver USDA-donated foods to elderly recipients who are unable to get to distribution centers.

Nutrition Information Center Appoints New Head

CHRISTINE JUSTIN HAS been named to head the Food and Nutrition Information and Educational Materials Center at the National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md. She has had over six years experience with USDA's child nutrition programs.

The Center is responsible for assembling

and maintaining a repository of instructional materials relating to training and instruction of school food service personnel, operational management of volume feeding services, and management and training research on the child nutrition programs.

The Center will be used primarily by State School Lunch Directors, school food service personnel, and local school lunch supervisors for training.

Further information is available from the Food and Nutrition Information Educational Materials Center, National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, Md., 20705.

CAMP in Alaska

THE GREATER ANCHORAGE Area Borough School District, which last year served more than 2.6 million lunches, is using a computer system to increase efficiency of school lunch menu planning and meal preparation.

The system is patterned after CAMP (Computer Assisted Menu Planning), currently being tested by FNS in Memphis, Tenn., and Miami, Fla. It will draw from the FNS school lunch recipe card file to suggest economically priced school lunches that will meet requirements for a Type A lunch.

The computer will keep track of local food prices, determine the best buys, and suggest compatible foods to purchase and quantities needed. The greatest advantage is the computer's ability to determine exact requirements, thus cutting waste and over-portioning.

The school district also uses the computer for warehousing, purchasing and distribution of food, meal and milk reconciliation, and school lunch participation figures. Another task the computer will handle will be to route trucks delivering meals from 12 central kitchens to the 52 schools in the 80-mile district.

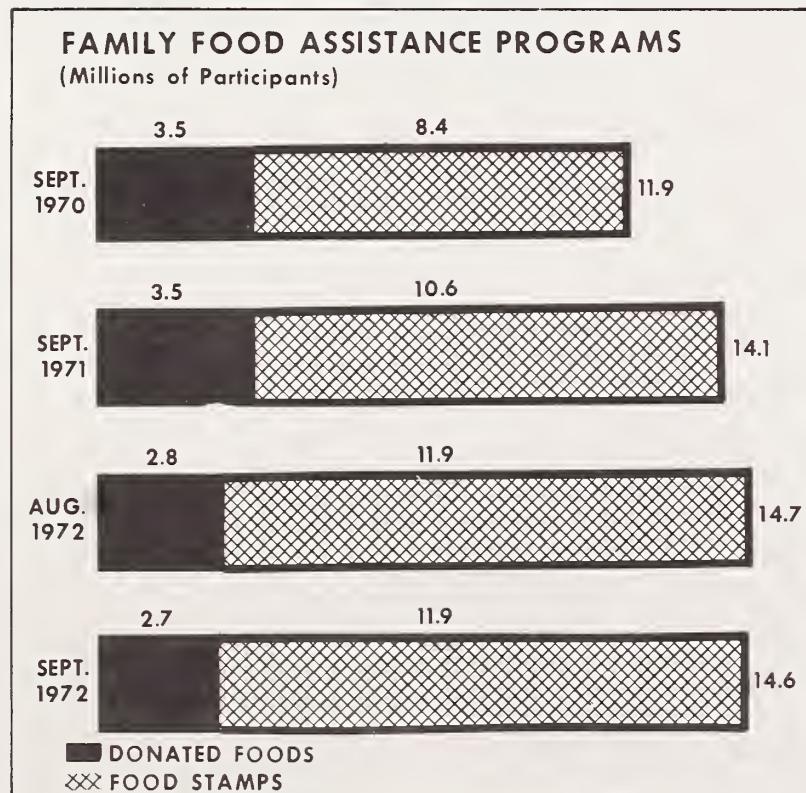
PROGRESS IN DRIVE TO REACH "NO-PROGRAM" SCHOOLS

PROGRESS IS BEING reported from around the country in the drive to bring the National School Lunch Program to schools that have had no lunch program:

- In Boston, beginning Dec. 4, lunches will be available to all 90,000 public school children. At present, there are 116 no-program schools, with enrollment of some 25,000 students.
- In New Jersey, an Outreach Seminar was held Saturday, Nov. 4, under joint sponsorship of FNS, N.J. Catholic Conference, and Rutgers University.
- In California, the State Department of Education is working closely with FNS, with the drive beginning first in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Suburban Banks Sell Food Stamps

TO HELP RECIPIENTS who can't get into the city to buy their food stamps, the Cleveland Trust Bank has set up sales service centers in outlying areas. Food stamps are now on sale Tuesday through Thursday in the bank's five suburban and 11 city banks.

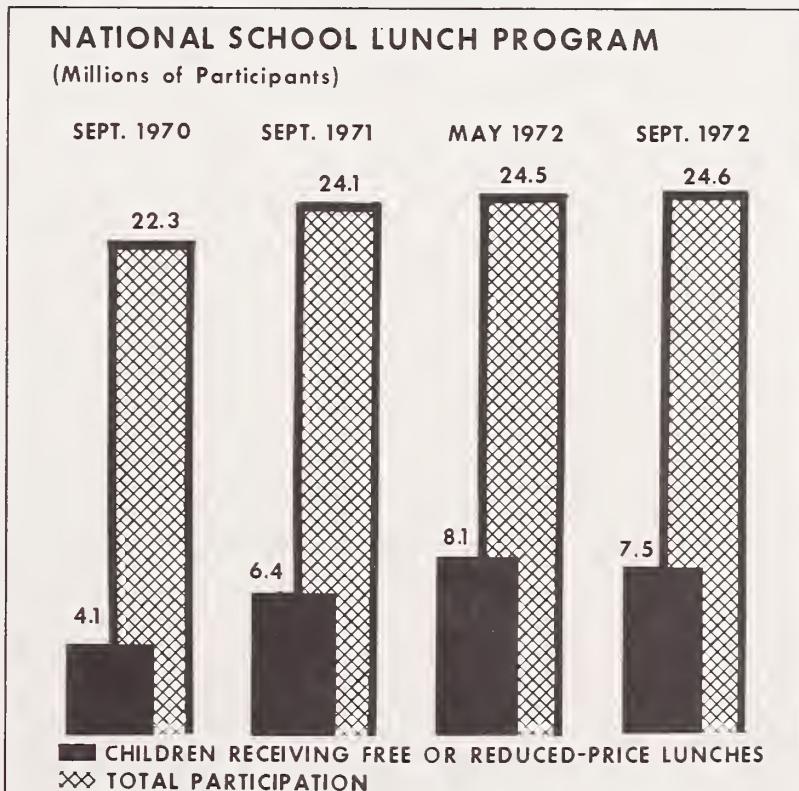


The Cuyahoga County Department of Public Welfare, which has encouraged this expansion of coupon sales sites, is also working to authorize more stores to accept food stamps. Their goal is to have recipients be able to buy and redeem the stamps without leaving their own neighborhoods.

"SOCIAL SECURITY" BILL SIGNED

PRESIDENT NIXON HAS signed the Social Security and welfare reform bill, which amends the Food Stamp Act to make the following changes effective Jan. 1, 1973:

- Elimination of the requirement for an affidavit for certifying public assistance households,
- Elimination of public assistance withholding,
- Revision of the definition of State agency,
- Elimination of the requirement that the State agency must use the same general procedures and personnel standards for certifying food stamp appli-



cants that are used in public assistance programs.

The new law also provides that, effective Jan. 1, 1974, the household definition will be modified so that persons qualifying for federalized programs for the aged, blind, and disabled will no longer be eligible for food stamps.

Recipients Learn While They Wait

IN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., the Jefferson County Home Extension Service takes advantage of the time food stamp recipients usually spend waiting for the food stamp van to teach simple lessons in nutrition and wise food buying. Mrs. Kate Halfacre arrives at the food van stop prior to the arrival of the mobile unit. She usually prepares a dish and lets her audience sample it, concluding the demonstration by distributing some easy-to-follow recipes.

Volunteer Wins Award For Nutrition Education Work

ON NOV. 1 Mrs. Sophie Leavitt received the annual GOLDEN DEEDS AWARD from the Exchange Club of Hanover, Pa., for her several years of volunteer nutrition education work with migrant children, the elderly and others using food stamps and donated food. Mrs. Leavitt was a panel member of the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health.

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN FNS

THE FOOD AND NUTRITION Service has a continuing need for employing highly motivated people who want an important part in helping other Americans. Two thousand FNS employees in all 50 States, as well as the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico, are working to bring better diets to needy families and individuals, children, and victims of natural disasters.

Candidates are considered for employment through competition on U.S. Civil Service Examinations. Most food program specialist vacancies are filled at the

entrance levels of GS-5 and GS-7 by the selection of candidates with degrees in agriculture, business administration, economics, marketing, public administration, and other related subjects.

For further information or for copies of the bulletin, Stop Hunger, which describes the food programs and gives information about career opportunities, write to:

Employment and Employee Relations Branch
Food and Nutrition Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

OFF PRESS

- "Food Buying Guide for Type A School Lunches," (PA 270). Now in revised form, the guide is a useful planning tool for schools participating in the National School Lunch Program.

It includes: a classification of over 330 foods based on the school lunch menu pattern; a listing of the Type A Lunch Pattern; the Type A School Lunch Guide to the Amounts of Food for Boys and Girls of Specified Ages; and equivalent food measures and abbreviations.

The guide is available to all schools participating in the National School Lunch Program. Others may purchase it for \$3.00 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

- "Food Aid for the Elderly," (FNS-81). This two-color leaflet is printed in large bold type for added legibility. It provides information on food assistance for elderly persons living on pensions, receiving public assistance, or working for low wages.

For copies write: Information Division, Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.